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The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVI. MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1886. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WAS SHE CURED BY FAITH?

[WITH ILLUSTRATION, AN INVALID FOR YEARS, IS RESTORED.

An Alleged Case of Faith-Healing—The Patient Believes She Was Made Whole by Supernatural Aid—Prayer Done It in What Just Ailed Her Some Say They Could Not Long Ago, but Could Not Make Her Believe It—She Would Not Consider Her Will.

YORK, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—The latest sensation now at the front in the town, and with the talk of the town, for people are much too willing to believe such to a superior intervention of Providence that they have not heard nor known or cared to hear anything to do with Catholic Church and subsequent that brought peace she had been taken from a convent to which she had been confined for seventeen months. All the country here-about have that just after her graduation with high honors from the Catholic college at Fort Wayne, Ind., nearly three years ago, she was taken down with severe prostration caused by overwork at school, and that the girl's victim of other diseases had kept her in bed for nearly three years. That unfortunate for as a locality, intelligent girl who prided herself on her common sense, loved society and the excitement of the gay life which young people were engaged in here, and had formed connections, too, that made it a matter of deep regret to her friends that she should have been so long confined to her room and bed. Her parents, who are members of the congregation that built the little church here and constantly gave her every comfort that money could procure, were also supposed to have exhausted every means to restore her health. They had called in the best physicians in the country, and had even taken her to Philadelphia to consult specialists, but all to no purpose. This misfortune was increased by serious misfortunes from the young lady's father in other business, which involved the loss of his handsome home here, and he had been forced by the pressure of circumstances to remove to a small house in the suburbs. This misfortune was followed by the death of the young lady's mother, which occurred about eight months ago, and left the family, consisting of the father and daughter, in very straitened circumstances. Under these circumstances the young lady's friends became anxious that there was something that could be done to restore her health, and her father was willing to do anything that could be suggested. Among those who visited her frequently was Miss Mary Dunlap, a young lady of this city, who had been a fellow-student of Miss [illegible] at the convent, and who had been a devoted friend to her during her illness. Miss Dunlap is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a devout believer in the power of prayer. She had been reading of the wonderful cures that had been effected by faith in answer to prayer, and had become convinced that the same power was exercised in the present day as in the days of the Apostles. She had been a devoted friend to Miss [illegible] during her illness, and had been very anxious to do something for her relief

PEACE IS THEIR OPPOSITION.

VISITED BY A STORM.

A STRIKE AGAINST THE UP.

THE INSOLENT CABINET.

ALL PLAY AND NO WORK IS THEIR IDEA OF GOVERNMENT.

A SERMON FOR THOSE WHO LABOR.

THE RAMBLER IN GOTHAM.

CONSIDERABLY MORE ABROAD IN HIS THOUGHT THAN USUAL.

IN THE ARENA OF SPORTS.

THE CHAMPIONS OF OHIO TAKE UP THEIR OUTDOOR WORK.

THE CRIMELESS CRICKET.

THE NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

BANKING BUSINESS FOR A WEEK.

WATERSPOUT ON CLEVELAND.

WAGEWORKERS' PLAINTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL LABOR UNION LAST NIGHT.

Adding Another Machine-Reports from Various Unions Regarding Labor Agitation—The Carmen Ask a Reduction in the Working Hours—Work in Dull Entirely Satisfactory—Engrossing Rules.

The Central Labor Union met yesterday afternoon with about 200 delegates present. Before the meeting was called to order a number of cards were distributed among the members, containing the following notice:

"The International Carpenters' Union requests all men to remain out on a strike for eight hours and that no overtime (extra) be worked. Those of the carpenters now working may notify their boss they will go out on the 1st. The Executive Board of Chicago District No. 1 has appropriated $ [illegible] per week for each man that may be on a strike. Any carpenter who works after the 1st will be fined $ [illegible] and will be expelled from the union. Any carpenter who is expelled from the union will not be allowed to work in Chicago. By order of the Executive Board. [illegible], Secretary."

Delegate Kelly, of the Carpenters' Union, reported that the carpenters were working very well, and that the strike was progressing satisfactorily. The Executive Board of Chicago District No. 1 had

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1886.

"THE TRIBUNE" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TRIBUNE forwarded by carrier and (postage prepaid) to any address in the city or Suburban town monthly, or six cents per week. Sunday edition included. (Exclusive of Sunday the rates are 50c for three months, or 85 for six months—all postage prepaid.) The address may be changed as often as desired. In directing a change care should be taken to mention the old as well as the new address.

Late complaints are being made at Washington that members of the Cabinet are conducting the affairs of their departments in a lazy and slipshod manner.

By the explosion of a gas of fire-damp in a mine in Decatur, Ind., was partially demolished, one man being killed. The property was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

The Democratic House of Representatives at Washington will adjourn having very important measures unfinished of. The Republican Senate will have a much better record.

The condition of ex-Senator David Davis is said to be slowly but steadily failing. Some of his friends look for his death at any time. Two Chicago physicians have been summoned to Bloomington to attend him.

Great indignation is expressed by officers of the United Army of the Republic over the fact that efforts have been brought by them before the President and members of his Cabinet have been ignored. The old soldiers say they have been shabbily treated by the Cleveland administration.

A mass-meeting of North Side property-owners was held at the North Side Turner Hall yesterday afternoon to protest against the new cable ordinances and tunnel scheme. The Aldermen who have favored the "deal" were vigorously denounced. Tonight a delegation of citizens will carry the protest to the Council.

Ald. HESLER and Ald. RYAN have solemnly pledged themselves that they will vote yes with their votes, and in every other legitimate way, any action in the Council which would give the North Side Company the La Salle street tunnel for less than $25,000 per annum. Now put us on the Record. Must be and they will keep their promises. Their votes will be closely watched.

During the last week the reduction of the Bank of England rate stanched the flow of gold to London and caused an outflow. The ensuing shrinkage check the buoyancy of English securities. American railway securities were strong, especially low-priced stocks. In Paris prices were firm, and there was strong buying on the move throughout the week. The Panama Canal Company will probably issue a loan of 600,000,000 francs to complete the canal.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas preached his farewell sermon prior to his visit to Europe at McVicker's Theatre yesterday. His subject was "Labor and Rest." The Rev. Elwood Hale preached at Central Music Hall in favor of the unity of the Christian church. In a sermon at All Souls' Church the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones replied to the criticisms recently made by Prof. Swing on Unitarianism. Prof. S. L. Curtis addressed the congregation of the New England Church on "Perils of a Great City."

Ald. DIXON and Ald. THOMPSON have done excellent work in collecting reliable facts and figures in reference to the cost and utility of the La Salle street tunnel, and the cost of constructing a new bridge at Clark street. The South Aldermen have been trying to mislead the public on these points. They have lately stated that the tunnel could be duplicated for $200,000. The contractors who constructed it say it could not be duplicated for less than $500,000, not taking into account local damages to the owners of property abutting on the approaches. The facts have convinced that the tunnel is not utilized for traffic or travel. The watchmen employed by Ald. DIXON at the entrance of some of his brother Aldermen will prove conclusively that over 1,000 vehicles pass through it every day. This does not look much like story that the tunnel is not used. Its exclusive use by the street-car company would drive the vehicle traffic to the bridges. Taking off the cars would, therefore, not afford so much relief as Mr. DIXON has represented to the communication to the Council. The Aldermen have ascertained to reference to the construction of the Clark street bridge that it would cost at least $300,000. The damages to property-owners arising from raising the grade of the approaches and lengthening them would probably reach $150,000. The completion of the bridge therefore would cost nearly $500,000. It is absurd to say that it would cost only $150,000. The facts and figures have referred to being now before the public and the Aldermen, there can be no excuse for the latter voting away a valuable public work for a mere trifle—for less than one-fourth of the cost of the work and about one-eighth of what it is to be duplicated for. Back on the people of the North Side may drive a cable road and rapid transit, they are not prepared to indorse any action of the Council which would give a rich corporation a franchise confining for a price and entirely inadequate price. Ald. Tuohemore and Ald. Dixon have done well. A majority of the Council, if unbiased by selfish considerations, will vote against any such action as the tunnel deal proposes. There can be no excuse now based on lack of information.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Last week developed no appreciable improvement in the tone of general business. But a few merchants and manufacturers still complain that "things are very quiet," the gathering wave of increased activity not having yet reached them. But some departments are apparently doomed to quietude to the end of the year; none especially from which hoped upon the activity of the building trades for success. But to the majority the world looks bright. The latest feeling is favorable to large part to an improving outlook for the crops, and this has told all the more forcibly as it followed a period of grave doubt in regard to the magnitude of our cereal yield. This has operated directly to increase the volume of purchases by country buyers, and has also given more confidence to the manufacturer and city merchant, inciting them to preparations for a still greater undertaking the last half of the year. Borrowing for this purpose has been more active within the last few days, and the process is helped by the fact that money can be obtained at very low rates of interest. In addition to this, the better harvest prospects and the belief that prices for food have about reached their minima are causing the business world to look less suspiciously upon the attempts for railroad extension in the West. These operations have hitherto been rather widely regarded as threatening poverty of resources for many years, in the absence of sufficient business to pay the increased expenditure required for running expenses and interest.

On this change in the tone of public opinion is based the strength in railroad stocks which has been a marked feature of the market during last week. It was a surprise, and appears to have been so to some more than the men who engineered the recent boom. They bought heavily at the outset, and not on what they thought would prove to be the top of the wave, and then stood off to see the market fall back for lack of their support. But it did not fall. The public was far from being tired and kept on buying at such a rate as to induce investment purchases by some of those who had expected to see a realization ere this. And the increasing desire to buy is far from being limited to this side of the Atlantic. The English and Germans have manifested a surprising energy in that direction. It is estimated that not far from 75 per cent of the stock of the St. Paul Road is held abroad, and the foreign holdings of other stocks are known to be very large, the securities having gone abroad to stay. Of course this fact depends to an small extent upon the great plenty of money in Europe. The rate of private discount in London each has sunk to the very low figure of 1 per cent, and plenty of money was available at that rate. It is no wonder that, with anything like a fair prospect for what people have regard as a reasonable profit on our securities, foreign capitalists should be eager to invest in them. They are doing so at a rate which justifies the idea that they will not cast off their confidence too soon in the prices of the good stocks til they get less than 3 per cent per annum on the purchase price. This profit, in turn, encourages fresh railroad building, as there is no difficulty in obtaining from abroad all the cash required for the construction of new lines.

The idea that fat prices are at low-water mark has led to increased speculative buying of provisions and grain. And they are low. Standard wheat selling at 75 cents, corn at 36 cents, good flour at $3.35 per barrel, full cream cheese at 6 cents, the finest butter at 12 cents, lard at 6 cents per pound, eggs at 11 cents per dozen, and all kinds of vegetables and green fruits being low in proportion, with a bountiful supply, there should not be much room for a further decline. It is true the above quoted prices are at wholesale, but the profits of retailers are far from being as large as a few years ago, and all classes are alive to obtain the necessaries of life as cheaply as is known to all. But the poorest money enough to purchase a fair share of the luxuries. The last season was not be successful trade, and it is improving accordingly. During last week wool advanced one cent per pound in this market, as a consequence of a better demand by manufacturers, with a corresponding rise in London. Dry goods are more active, and prices are slightly tending upward with a belief on the part of merchants that the next few months will witness the trade in a condition of healthy activity at least equal to that known in any past year. We earnestly need repeat that the railroad men are busy in turning out the material for the construction of new lines of railroad and the repair of those already in existence.

Manufactured iron and the trade in other metals exhibit but slight improvement, and the movement is still slow. This is also true of lumber. The demand is to a great extent dependent upon the building trades, and they have not recovered from the effects of the strike. The reaction has not come, as expected, in the principal cities; but the tide of activity has surged into the outside, and a good deal of suburban building is in progress in various parts of the country, chiefly for men who have a little surplus capital for which they have no other avenue of employment. They are constructing homes for themselves and families. The local timber market is quite flat, Boards from Michigan ports continue lifeless, but a rather good city demand is accompanied by a falling off in outside business, a part of the patronage having been drawn off down the Mississippi. The forwarding of produce is not proceeding as actively as would be "healthy" at this time of the year, but we are doing our share in the export, though not enough to prevent the occasional shipment of gold to Europe, when it goes to augment the pinkeys of money hoist above.

THE WATERWORKS INVESTIGATION.

While it is altogether probable that the Waterworks investigation was not urged from the highest and best motives, and that it was not undertaken and conducted with an eye single to the public good, yet good may come out of it. The members of the investigating committee are continuing to swing that the affairs of the office have been conducted loosely and extravagantly, and that favoritism to taxpayers and officials has prevailed to a very great extent, at the public expense and to the detriment of the public service. Citizens and clerks of the department have been aware that the people's interests were betrayed, that the system of economy has been slovenly, and that fellow-employés have spent the time which might to be devoted to the people's service, and to which they have been paid with the people's money, playing keer in a saloon near the City Hall. Without warrant of law, without the authority of the Council, salaries in boom have been made to people friendly to the officials or in good standing with the administration. Superintendent Hand's reply to all this is that he is not responsible, and to this the Mayor lends his aid. Hand has not been permitted to be Superintendent enough to serve. The Mayor has interfered in the management of his department. He has set aside rules, made salaries without authority, and made all the appointments in the office. Some of the appointees, Mr. Hand says, are drunken loafers who, notwithstanding they have frequently been in the office in an intoxicated state, and though they have given no promise of amendment and are utterly incompetent, are retained by the appointing power through the influence of politicians. The assistant Superintendent, in explanation of the inefficiency of the clerical force as a whole, says that three-fourths of the employés of the office are in conspiracy against him.

The Mayor, with a frankness not usual to him, has assumed the responsibility of violating the rules of the office to make appointments. He is as much responsible for the indoctrination of the clerks whom he appointed for the inefficiency which he has permitted and sustained on the clerks themselves. The Water Office is one of the most important departments of the City Government. Its acknowledgment has been extensive for a number of years, and it now situated under call by the Republic Executive and by the Mayor and Superintendent of the office in accordance with the requirements. The investigation, so far as the object for which it was undertaken is concerned, is likely to prove useless. It will, however, have accomplished one important result. It furnishes another proof that the Mayor of Chicago substitutes no work; that in his unselfish assertion as Mayor, Superintendent of Public Works, Fire Marshal, Chief of Police, and Corporation Counsel he ignores the laws and ordinances of the city; that he has converted the public departments into mud-troughs for politicians and brokers-dive politicians; that he has ingrained with the unfitness governing assessments in order to advance his political interests and pay off political debts; and, generally speaking, that he has demoralized the departments and permitted the wasteful assimilation of the public money while illegally cutting off sources of public revenue. The demoralization of the Water Department is the measure of the demoralization in other municipal departments. It is probable, as a Republican Alderman has said, that an investigation of any department of the City Government would develop considerable rottenness, and that it would be proved that the Mayor is directly or indirectly responsible therefor.

HARD AND LAVELLE AT EARLY REPENTANCE.

A Washington dispatch states that "the Hayes-Interoperity at Chicago and the tariff have become mixed up," and it is not improbable that the two Democratic Congressmen from Chicago may change their votes on the Morrison bill. The President is very anxious to have the tariff bill brought up, and he can undoubtedly secure the votes of WARD and LAVELLE if he will permit these services to cause TARVEY'S summons in the District Attorney's office. WARD and LAVELLE have very little about the tariff, and care even less, but are willing to vote on that or any other question with an eye single to the spoils. That is what they are there for. Before voting on the tariff WARD and LAVELLE want to know simply on which side the official bread is buttered, and if allowed to name the new District Attorney their votes on the Morrison bill will be put just where the President wants them. Two votes for "internal" in exchange for a District-Attorneyship would be a choice highly satisfactory to WARD and LAVELLE.

If the Democratic Congressmen from Chicago show favor on the Morrison bill and decline to appoint District-Attorney a will be pretty satisfactory evidence that the President has determined to "influence Congressmen" in other ways than by "official messages." Why shouldn't Mr. Cleveland abandon the unfavorable ground he took in his proclamation of Jan. 6? He has been laboring ever since December to "influence Congressmen solely by official messages," and the consequence is that every measure he proposed was voted down by his own party in the House. The President is handicapped by the House Democrats and wisely promises to inaugurate new policies or reform party pledges except in the routine work of administration. In the view of the House Brothers Mr. Cleveland's duties are "essentially executive," and they cite his own words to prove that he should confine himself to the work of directing the spoils which they attend to the law-making. If the President desires to "influence" Democratic Congressmen the WARD and LAVELLE he must furnish more spoils and less argument. One fat office will have more weight with them than all the "official messages" Mr. Cleveland could write in an entire term. If Mr. Cleveland will draw on Ireland for a few of the spoils, but allows the faithful and the resistants equal access to the crib, he must expect to continue destitute of authority and surrounded by a struggling, struggling mob of undistinguished partisans. Let by a system of rewards and punishments adjusted according to Democratic traditions (starvation for one faction and liberal spoils feeding for the other) the President could make himself the real head and voice of his party, and might even parade such constituents as WARD and LAVELLE before the public in the striking role of tariff reformers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN TRAVEL.

For some time past the Evening Mail has been urging the public to boycott the street cars and tunnel travel in the suburban railroad lines and other conveyances and keep up the exchange until the horse-car companies (which, it must have and amply strictly with the rule "Do unto, as does." The Tribune would be glad to join heartily in the movement if it would see a fair and practicable method of starting the desired changes. The real need is for a general overhauling of the entire system of city and suburban travel with a view of putting all the conveyances various under permanent regulation in regard to the fares and conveniences offered the public; and it may be doubted whether satisfactory results can be accomplished by a commonic attack on one class of companies only.

Passengers who abandon the street cars and take to the suburban trains may find the remedy worse than the complaint. For the same distance the suburban line charge two and three times as much as the street-car companies, and the passenger takes his chance of getting a seat and is not even supplied with a strap on which to hang. Any one who will compare the single passenger rates on the suburban lines at five-mile points will see that they run generally from 10 to 15 cents, while the street-car companies perform as much service for five. Even the United commutation tickets, which the passenger pays for in advance (and without rebate for coupons not used), are much higher than street-car fares for the same distance. Indeed, the Railroad Commissioners have held that railroad companies are authorized to charge five cents for the shortest distance and can collect the same for the smallest fraction of a mile and add to it for distances above five miles. Thus, a separate fraction, passengers on the suburban roads often have to wait hours for trains, while on the street-car lines the delay rarely exceeds a few minutes. Just as we carry of the complaints against the street-car companies, it is still true that they furnish fewer cars than the railroads, and of course no suggestion is to be made with haste and ado.

Some temporary result may be gained by the proposed movement against the street-car lines, but the public will not be satisfied until all the city and suburban passenger carriers are subjected to legal control and regulation. There must be some authority to investigate complaints, determine the reasonableness of demands, and compel a redress of grievances. Undoubtedly the street-car companies would resist every attempt to bring them under such regulation, but it is about time to have it submitted whether the present doctrine of the Granger cases will not apply to city and suburban carriers. If the charges of railroads and bankers can be regulated by law why not those of horse-car companies? Is a boycott the only remedy when the public cannot obtain fair rates or better accommodations? Why should there not be some authority similar to the Board of Railroad Commissioners to stand between the public and the city passenger carriers and see that justice is done both parties? Sweat at least the issue with the city and suburban carriers must be fought out on this ground.

RETAINED IN THE HOUSE OF HIS FRIENDS.

Morrison is charged by the Democratic press with having sacrificed the symmetry of the Tariff bill to the demands of the Eastern Democrats, who were the only ones to suit him out in the House last Thursday. Let him ask himself if the charge is not true—if he dared run the risk of disregarding the demands of the Eastern Democracy—the Democracy of New York and New Jersey—in its alliance with Hewitt. Formerly to win and intensify to hold those two States the Democratic party has been laboring and working to its future ring for the last twenty years or more, and has gone to New York, or New Jersey, which is about the same thing, for its Presidential candidates. With what success or encouragement? In 1864 Gen. McClellan of New Jersey was naturally defeated by a loyal, and consequently a Republican, North; in 1868 Horatio Seymour of New York, the sage of the party, the ideal Democrat, was overwhelmed; in 1872 Horace Greeley, in his defeat, failed to carry his own State of New York; in 1876 Mr. TILDEN, another sage, was defeated—or, as the New York Sun would say, "failed to be inaugurated"; in 1880 Gen. Hancock, stationed in New York, with all his army prestige and immobile record, was badly defeated on the tariff issue; and finally in 1884 Mr. Cleveland squeezed through by a bare chance after five successively disastrous campaigns by his party, being inaugurated, to celebrate two of his Cabinet Ministers from his own State—the one the head and forefront of the Eastern Democracy, the other the particular of its fallen-in-law! The Cabinets wing still rules the roast and the party at large finds itself no better off in these days of its presumed enjoyment of power than in the long days of its banishment to opposition. For nearly years it has been the party of opportunism, with longing eyes fixed upon the "cakes and ale" and all the good things. For half that time it has been the party that has promised relief from heavy and unnecessarily continued war taxation—tariff reform and reduction of the revenue to the requirements of economical government—and just when it would seem that the reading and the promise were to be satisfied and fulfilled the entire heart and true hand of New York and the Eastern wing strike hope to the ground.

The Democratic party has been betrayed in the house of its friends. Of the seventeen Democrats in the New York delegation two voted Thursday against consideration of the Tariff bill—presumably induced to vote their votes—and of the three New Jersey members all voted adversely along with New York. The bill was really beaten by New York, for New Jersey is but the reflection of New York on the tariff issue. The President had no sooner been elected than he promptly declared the leaders of the party, and although he was in sympathy with Mr. Morrison he failed to render any aid when the time came for the party to rally to the last stand and show the country that it had some definite principle and policy on the one great issue. What with the President, and the strongest of his Cabinet Ministers, and half the New York delegation in Congress the Democratic party is being handsomely rugged down more eminent than by its sworld allies, whose point is towards the rising sun. Is it not about time to unit other and Western hills, or is there too little courage in the party to smite the head away?

It appears to have been the genuine love that is blind.

Mysterious noises are merely in the body now. There is the world today over one who could command such compassion as those excited sentences on the journal of the week. Your property does the London Times refer to is, though privileged, an "a pilgrimage of pastime." It is sentimental passion. It is sometimes for a man to be proud of.

The pot of gold lately discovered at Cheyenne, Ok., is the cause of what may be a pecuniary tiger struggle. The enterprise monkey's show most enthusiastic over it is natural.

It is now thought by hopeful men that the deficiency arising from Democratic administration in this will not much exceed $50,000. This does not include about $1,000,000 more to be collected for duties. But a Democratic Administration can do it on task. The amount, the two years which suits was taken, is thought that the total is all.

Senator CAMERON got $20,000 for procuring the New York nominee, which was an asset to any of them got. Gramby, children, is the best policy.

Mr. PHELPS has earned the Knights of Labor against the politicians. How can he run for Congress now?

Ex-Queen LOUISE, the consort of a nobleman, is dead. Queen, has a remarkable life has long. How the way would run the London newspapers of that time!

It is effectionate for Secretary Whitney that the report of the experts, showing that the Navy's main straw and a half more on hand, was spread by 4:30, dropped from a pneumatic at the department. The chapter was continued at the ground that the city did not attain a count of fifteen hours.

The Detroit boasts Secretary Whitney more than the Flying Dutchman ever haunted the waters of African nations. The secretary of the Secretary's course caused sturdy old John Bull to party can forgive, but a trustier continues never existed. The insolent naval new Congress favorites with long ears, and Senator Sewell does not feel disposed to hurl a line of it at the Administration's daring with an investigation in sight. A Secretary of the Navy to be at his ease at the time, should be considerate and have no bone to grind.

The bills throughout Senate are to be rung every day for an hour, from noon to 1 o'clock, in memorizing for the King. They will be the solemn denunciation of grief on record, and is character to worthy the impression of the sentence the King delighted to hear.

Fifty years ago Gladstone was a figure in Parliament. It was not a dollar for every time one learned upon that was a week he compensatory way to go dating.

Speaker of Speaker Hall, Huron City said have been riding Senator since the news was in his in favor of St. Louis. In these many scouting of other Huron City was so honors by St. Louis?

The Chicago Base-Ball Club, in its game with Detroit Saturday, did much to entertain the spectators it has achieved in the past. For only was the Detroit club beaten, but the Chicago club and its friends acted in the most orderly way for members of Sportsmen accepting defeat in a confidence to be deemed upon under all circumstances. It is true that the Chicagoans are here with them to Detroit as spectators of Tuesday, but they accepted hospitalities "the record breaking," and that they were armed with cannons and fish-cats, which were used with such discretion that even the losing of a railroad attache couldn't be heard in the vicinity of the baseball game. This demonstration was only, however, impressive. It was merely another illustration of the good manners and good sense of Chicagoans and is a fair index, it is their nature, it is pausing, though, to reflect upon what the Chicagoans would have done if, after all their representations, they had failed to win the game.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Fortnightly Review says traits work should be forbidden after dinner, and the natural instincts digest best when he devoted to recreation and amusement. Plenty and cheerfulness, says he, are more the dinner-table than of wine, sharp-cured Cheshire.

Grocer (to clerk)—"Come up those barrels before to bring the fine oil." Clerk—"Shall I come up the outdoors, too?" Grocer—"Of course not. Fling and screwing are a quick, safer than the fellowship a sober discussion calls it to the table."—Boston Traveller.

One of the bridegrooms of the week is no better for his teeth. On completion of the ceremony he, "I suppose there are several of Eastern," said he, "Hello and that you thought you were about two." "Yes," said the fair bride, "but I'm glad you've got a regular contractor."—Chicago Tribune.

Slow to Flow (both daughters of lawyers)—"I have just received a love-letter from Augustus, and I suppose I ought to accept him, as he is a rich man, and I am poor, but I don't like him. What shall I do?" "Why, dear, I don't see how you can refuse him. Father says that Augustus's father is the richest man in town, and he is the executor of his estate."—Washington Critic.

Mr. Westcott of Baltimore was in Washington some time ago and called on Senator Voorhees. While there was chatting on the lost Chief Justice and Chief Justice. "Why, no two ladies quarrel more as much." The chief came up and asked what was the matter. "Why, Mrs. Chief Justice says she wouldn't take up with Mrs. Associate Justice's hat and it wouldn't look well for a chief justice's wife to appear in the same hat as an associate justice's wife." "Why, Mrs. Chief Justice," said the chief, "I don't see any reason why you should not wear the same hat as Mrs. Associate Justice." "Why, Mr. Chief Justice, you don't understand," said Mrs. Chief Justice, "Mrs. Associate Justice says she wouldn't wear my hat."—Washington Critic.

"What a very pretty girl your friend is, Miss Chamberlain," said Bowles. "Such bright eyes and clear complexion, one seldom sees. Hasn't she had trouble in her early years?" Miss Chamberlain replied: "She is a fine daughter of Erin by Shagg." "Well, all I have to say is," replied Bowles, after politely admiring a pretty girl, "that Mr. Shagg ought to be proud of her."—Judge's Book.

Brown is a back in a Nebraska town. A farmer dropped into his office the other day and proudly remarked: "There's the last dollar I owe on my farm, and I am now entitled to a deed." "I'm sure you are glad!" observed Brown not that the is the land on business. "I am sure glad!" replied the farmer. "I will now make the best use of my money. I will now build a house and barn, and put over it a good, big, red flag with the lightning rod."—Kansas City Times.

The Town of Vinton, Benton County, has in the person of Miss Lee an example of the Free Press's patron and founder of the interests of the town. A few days ago, learning that a new press was to be purchased, she at once headed a list with $100 and started to secure the balance of the amount. Her efforts were successful, and the press is now in operation. Miss Lee is a daughter of Judge Lee, of Vinton.

"Grover," said Mrs. C., "I noticed that the Senate has passed a bill giving Mrs. Grant the franking privilege. You won't vote that?" "Certainly not, my love. Mrs. Grant may, in a certain sense, be considered a public character, but during the War several ladies took for a while, and have I been entirely happy." "What is it, dear?" "Why, I have a horror of autographs." "Grover, you are a brute!" "Certainly, my love."—Washington Critic.

PERSONALS.

An Indian Princess is now serving as waitress in a Kansas hotel.

Bishop Whipple of Minnesota during the last year has officiated in 50 different places, confirmed at the rate from Montana to Florida.

The last lady surgeon who has been admitted a licentiate is Ireland is Mrs. Mary Dacre Dickson, who has received the privileges after passing the examinations at the Irish College of Physicians.

"Sir Roger Tichborne," the claimant, of world-wide notoriety, will make his first public appearance in this country at the Star Wheel on Thursday, New York, the evening of Decoration Day, the 30th inst. He will then relate his experiences during the twenty-five and the close of the trial.

Sir Charles Dilke, "The Use of Men," is not a young man, but he is a man of vigor and strength. He never grows weary of viewing Shakespeare and Dickens, says that natural gifts are the finest for all the purposes of the "service man." He will be a man of many years, and his strength is in the "service man."—Boston Herald.

Lucretia Hall recognized her husband on the occasion of the family fete, but she did not hesitate to cast "spurn." She suddenly left Lucretia Hall and said to her: "Sister, I can go to give him $5 to spend on the track." Then turning to Queen Hall, she said: "Tell of that action of my prodigal husband, and tell him that I have a home to welcome the wanderer." Queen Hall departed.

The Town of Vinton, Benton County, has in the person of Miss Lee an example of the Free Press's patron and founder of the interests of the town. A few days ago, learning that a new press was to be purchased, she at once headed a list with $100 and started to secure the balance of the amount. Her efforts were successful, and the press is now in operation. Miss Lee is a daughter of Judge Lee, of Vinton.

Dr. Bentzel, president of the Kansas City Press, who was shot in a street-car and badly wounded the other day by an intruder, has had some experience in the same line. On account of the testimony given a month ago in a case in which he was a witness, he received a letter from a man who threatened to kill him. The writer, who was recently released from jail, is under the impression that Dr. Bentzel was the cause of his arrest.

Capt. Andrew Leighton of Gloucester, Mass., is a character. He is a stout skipper of half-decker, on one of the fishing schooners of Gloucester, and one of the oldest schooner in Gloucester, which does not belong to the Boston Associated Fishermen. When asked if he had anything to say about the general fishery situation in regard to the Canadian treaty, he replied: "Why, I have a few words to say, but I don't want to be quoted as saying that I am a fighting man. I am a peaceable man, and I don't want to be a fighting man. But I have had a little experience with the Canadians, and I despise them as much as I do a fighting man. I have been in their ports and I know what they are. They don't look much like men, but they are a cowardly set of curs. I have been in Canada, and I have been in a fight. I was in a fight with a Canadian, and I licked him. I don't want to be a fighting man, but I am not afraid of any Canadian that ever lived

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

GOOD HALF OF HER MAJESTY'S GOOD WARNING CUPS.

Queen Victoria's Accession Observed.

Her Subjects Bring Her Congratulations and Shout Themselves Hoarse.

Queen Victoria's Accession Observed.

Queen Victoria's Accession Observed.

Queen Victoria's Accession Observed

A CHOREOGRAPHIC POEM.

DANCING GREAT GUNS, "ADIEU," AND GLOOMS AT LA SCALA, MILAN.

A Definition of the Conception of Love for Youth by Flute-Breathing Amour the Author—A Description of the Latest Exhibition—Something Spectacular of Suggesting Significance Upon the Stage.

I have lived in Austria for two years past, and a few months ago I received from a friend in the theatrical profession a letter which, by chance, I have seen the practical fulfillment of the above. Thereby and lightning performance in the country during the time of my residence here, including those for the Exhibition, the Scala Theatre managers, and the Austrian opera managers; and, although I would like to give you an example of the manner of entering these things in Italy, the issue of the era, Luigi Manzotti, have the gentlemen at La Scala, in Milan, a large and excited audience to that theatre, was of the largest and greatest in the country, and was crowded to the doors to see the first performance of the new ballet, "Excelsior," by the first ballet-master Luigi Manzotti, which is said to be the most costly and splendid production of the kind ever attempted in Europe. Manzotti himself is a Piedmontese, who has a reputation for great originality and power in his profession, and who has produced a number of successful ballets, which have been received with great favor in Italy, Germany, and Austria. "Excelsior" is, I believe, the most costly

BY TELEGRAPH.

ILLINOIS.

NEW YORK.

INDIANA.

OHIO.

MISSOURI.

IOWA.

WISCONSIN.

MINNESOTA.

KANSAS.

NEBRASKA.

COLORADO.

CALIFORNIA.

OREGON.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

MONTANA.

DAKOTA.

NEW MEXICO.

ARIZONA.

UTAH.

IDAHO.

WYOMING.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—This Day.

Superior Court—This Day.

Criminal Court.

Probate Court—Judgments.

Circuit Court.

Superior Court.

PLEAS AT BATTLEGATE.

What Might Happen If Others Were Only Courteous.

New York Star: A Brooklyn man called long with a manufacturer of oil machinery whom he met at the Union Square last evening. "If the prices were reasonable," said the Brooklyn man, "that would look an awful deal as if Minneapolis millers were investing here. But with double the power at less cost in their hands if they were lively enough to use it, a firm will be unwise to attempt an importation on a greater scale than now is in existence at Coney. Every one would be afraid of his money, and prices would become so low as to bring us to time in a very few months." The manufacturer, to whom prices and stock about that no consequence, but liked one to be a square fair deal, is known to a number here. "Suppose," he said, "I were to go to a saloon here, and should say to the bartender, 'Give me a drink of whisky,' and he should answer, 'Yes, sir, what kind?' Then I should say, 'Oh, I don't care what kind; anything you have,' and he should give me a drink of whisky, and I should say, 'How much?' and he should say, 'Ten cents,' and I should say, 'Here's a quarter; keep the change,' and he should say, 'Thank you, sir,' and I should say, 'Don't mention it,' and he should say, 'Call again,' and I should say, 'Yes, I will,' and he should say, 'Good-by,' and I should say, 'Good-by,' and he should say, 'Good-by,' and I should say, 'Good-by,' and he should say, 'Good-by,' and I should say, 'Good-by

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Joseph G. Gill, Philadelphia, is at the Leland.

Charles P. Thomas, New York, and T. H. Goodman, San Francisco, are at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. George L. Miller, editor of the Canada Health, passed through the city yesterday on his way from visit the Military Academy at West Point. He is a member of the Legislature of Ontario.

IN GENERAL.

Whittier Post, No. 7, G. A. R., met at the Grand Pacific yesterday and decided to hold a picnic at Garfield Grove, Michigan avenue and Van Buren and Twenty-third streets, July 5.

Prime Minister John Patterson of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Assembly at the Annual Sessions' Session at present in this city. He has been a member of the force for fourteen years.

There was several pieces on the North Side yesterday and a great quantity of beer was consumed. Capt. Schaack and his men strolled that none of the proprietors or gardeners were violating under the supervision of Ordinance or Sunday.

Copies of the resolution passed by the Board Committee of the Trade Congressional Chicago pertaining a conference with the Board Committee have mailed to all the members of the other organization and Union merchants. Do not fail you have received from the Board Committee.

President A. G. Spalding and his co-leaders have got off on very Monday Grand race at Ogden Park yesterday morning on their return from Lincoln. Base Ball was not one of the party got into Mr. Spalding's spare carriage and drove across to his residence, forty miles south and Washington avenue.

A meeting of fifty veterans who took part in the secession of 1861 is to be held next Saturday at No. 167 North Clark street. A permanent organization was formed, with A. Bottinger as President and J. Washington Secretary, and a committee of five was appointed to draft by-laws. The meetings will each every three months.

During the morning services at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, corner of Rush street and Huron street, yesterday the pastor, the Rev. Thomas S. Evans, announced, with evident pleasure, that the debt which had so long hung over the church and retarded its congregation had been entirely liked and paid off.

Special Agent James McBain returned home on official trip through Minnesota yesterday. He reported having conducted three cases of frauds. They were egg-shaped small boilers for the fire hook of the type 3 now proposed to be used on this service. They were found to be of poor workmanship, their drawing much more, and after three trials for service purposes, they had just been filed to an unsuitable form designed for trips on Lake Superior.

The program for the commencement exercises of Lake Forest University is as follows: Sunday—Baccalaureate sermon at Farm Hall, 4 p. m.; public examinations in all departments Tuesday—Public examinations, second session, 10 a. m.; Wednesday—Commencement, 10:30 a. m., special address to literary societies, 2 p. m.; Thursday—Commencement, 10 a. m., special address to literary societies, 2 p. m.; Friday—Commencement, 10 a. m., special address to literary societies, 2 p. m.; Saturday—Commencement, 10 a. m., special address to literary societies, 2 p. m.; Sunday—Commencement, 10 a. m., special address to literary societies, 2 p. m.; Monday—Commencement, 10 a. m., special address to literary societies, 2 p. m.; Tuesday—Commencement, 10 a. m., special address to literary societies, 2 p. m.; Wednesday—Commencement, 10